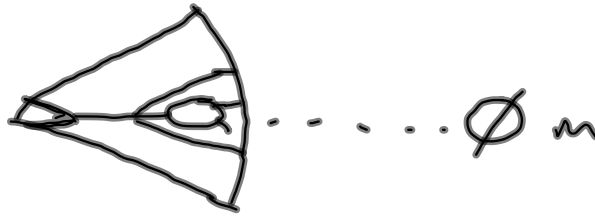


Final Exam Review 4th Block 1.6.12

An average force of 587.5 N is exerted as the Coyote stretches the string back on a giant bow. The string is moved back a distance of 0.744 m as he inserts his body in the bow. His mass is 14.57 kg, and it takes him 3.0 s to do this task. He points himself in a horizontal direction, and when the Road Runner passes he takes off from the bow. How fast is he going at his maximum horizontal velocity?



$$\theta = 0^\circ \rightarrow \vec{F}$$

$\rightarrow \vec{d}$

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$W = \Delta E$$

$$= (K_f - K_i) + \cancel{(U_{gf} - U_{gi})}$$

* doesn't change height

* starts from rest

$$W = K_f$$

$$F d \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2$$

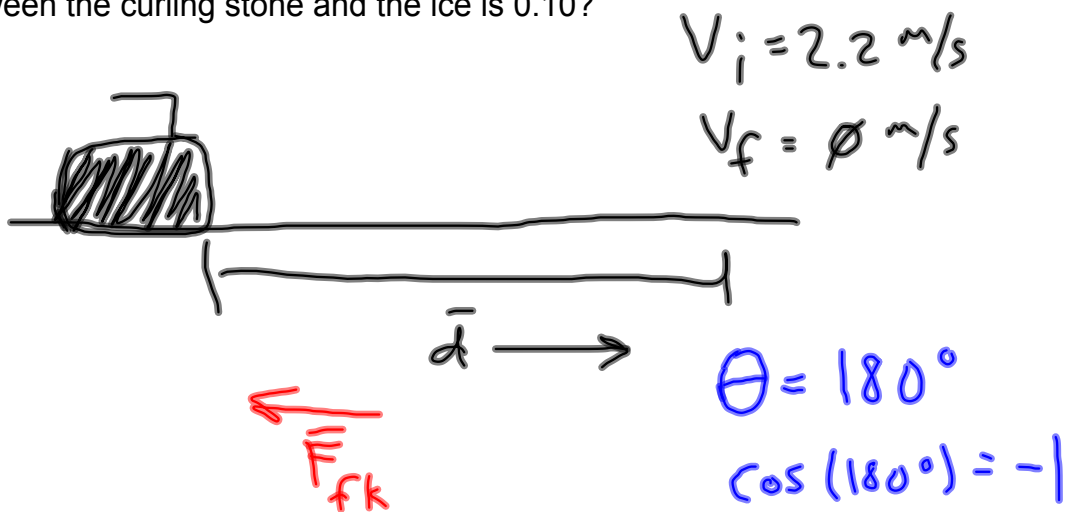
$$v_f = \sqrt{\frac{2Fd}{m}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2(587.5 \text{ N})(0.744 \text{ m})}{14.57 \text{ kg}}}$$

$$= 7.75 \text{ m/s}$$

Final Exam Review 4th Block 1.6.12

On a frozen pond, a person slides a 10.0 kg curling stone, giving it an initial speed of 2.2 m/s. How far does the curling stone move if the coefficient of kinetic friction between the curling stone and the ice is 0.10?



$$W = \Delta E$$

$$= (\cancel{K_f} - K_i) + (\cancel{U_{gf}} - U_{gi})$$

$$\vec{F}_{fk} d \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} m v_i^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{m v_i^2}{2 F_{fk}} \\ &= \frac{(10 \text{ kg})(2.2 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(9.8 \text{ N})} \\ &= 2.47 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

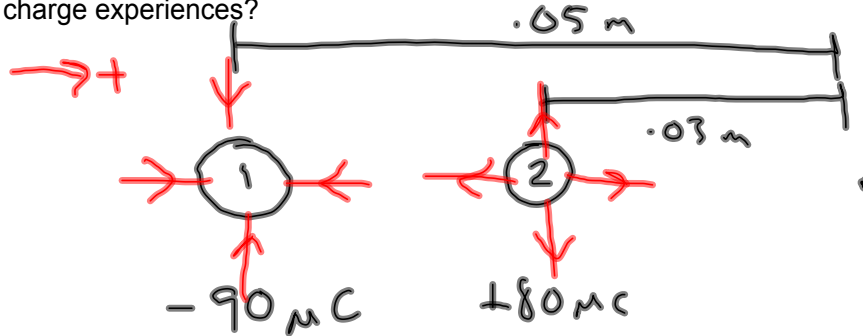
$$\begin{aligned} F_{fk} &= \mu_k F_N \\ &= \mu_k m g \\ &= (.1)(10 \text{ kg}) \\ &\quad (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) \\ &= 9.8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Final Exam Review 4th Block 1.6.12

Two charges are arranged in a line. Charge 1 has a value of $-90 \mu\text{C}$ and is located at the origin, charge 2 has a value of $+80 \mu\text{C}$ and is located at $x = 2 \text{ cm}$.

a) Find the value of the electric field at the point $x = 5 \text{ cm}$.

b) If a charge of $+50 \mu\text{C}$ is placed at this point, what is the electric force that the charge experiences?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \vec{E}_{\text{net}} &= \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 \\ &= -\frac{k|q_1|}{r_1^2} + \frac{k|q_2|}{r_2^2} \\ &= (8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{C}^2) \left[-\frac{(90 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})}{(0.05 \text{ m})^2} + \frac{(80 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})}{(0.03 \text{ m})^2} \right] \\ &= 4.75 \times 10^8 \text{ N/C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \vec{E} &= \frac{\vec{F}}{q} \\ \vec{F} &= q\vec{E} \\ &= (50 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})(4.75 \times 10^8 \text{ N/C}) \\ &= 23750 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

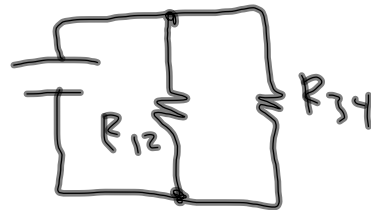
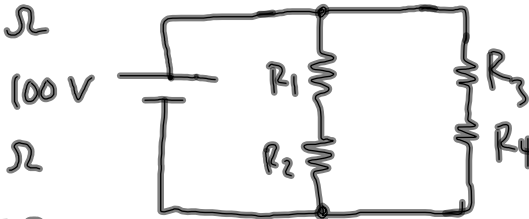
Find all V's and I's:

$$R_1 = 70 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 90 \Omega$$

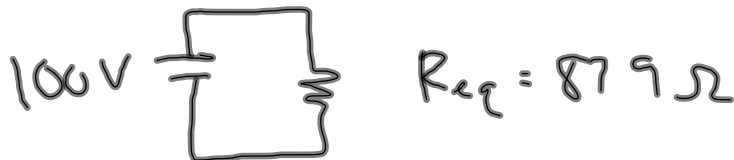
$$R_3 = 110 \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 85 \Omega$$



$$R_{12} = 160 \Omega$$

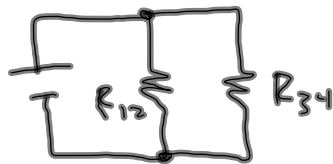
$$R_{34} = 195 \Omega$$



$$R_{eq} = 87.9 \Omega$$

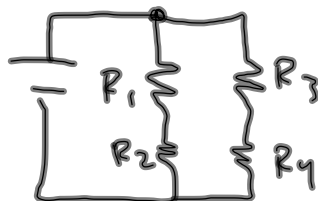
$$V = IR$$

$$I_{total} = \frac{V_{battery}}{R_{eq}} = \frac{100V}{87.9 \Omega} = 1.14A$$



$$I_{12} = \frac{100V}{R_{12}} = 0.625A$$

$$I_{34} = \frac{100V}{R_{34}} = 0.515A$$



$$V_1 = I_{12} R_1 = 43.8V$$

$$V_2 = I_{12} R_2 = 56.2V$$

$$V_3 = I_{34} R_3 = 56.4V$$

$$V_4 = I_{34} R_4 = 43.6V$$